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5 UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT
6 WESTERN DISTRICT OF WASHINGTON
7 AT TACOMA

8 UNITED STATES OF AMERICA,

9 Plaintiff,

10 v.

11 STEPHEN M. KELLY, SUSAN S.
12 CRANE, WILLIAM J. BICHSEL, ANNE
13 MONTGOMERY, and LYNNE T.
14 GREENWALD,

15 Defendants.

16 CASE NO. CR10-5586BHS

17 ORDER DENYING
18 DEFENDANTS' MOTIONS
19 FOR ACQUITTAL OR NEW
20 TRIAL

21 This matter comes before the Court on Defendants' motions for acquittal or a new
22 trial (Dkts. 138, 139) and supplemental pleading to their motions for acquittal or a new
23 trial (Dkt. 150). The Court has considered the pleadings filed in support of and in
24 opposition to the motions and hereby denies the motions for the reasons stated herein.

25 **I. PROCEDURAL HISTORY**

26 On September 2, 2010, a Federal Grand Jury for the Western District of
27 Washington returned an Indictment charging Defendants¹ with five counts.² On December
28 7, 2010, a jury returned guilty verdicts on each of the five counts as to each Defendant.

21 ¹Defendants in this case represented themselves *pro se*; each Defendant also had his or
22 her own separate standby counsel for the entire trial.

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25 ²The Counts were charged as follows: (1) conspiracy, in violation of 18 U.S.C. § 371
26 (count 1); (2) trespassing on a naval base in violation of 18 U.S.C. § 1382 (counts 2 and 3); (3)
27 destroying property within the special territorial jurisdiction of the Untied States in violation of
28 18 U.S.C. § 1363 (count 4); and (4) injuring property of the United States having a value in
 excess of \$1000 in violation of 18 U.S.C. 1361 (count 5).

1 Dkts. 122, 123, 124, 125, 126. On December 21, 2010, Defendants Crane and Bichsel
2 each filed a motion for acquittal or a new trial on behalf of all Defendants. Dkts. 138,
3 139. On January 6, 2011, the United States filed a consolidated response in opposition to
4 Defendants' motions. Dkt. 149.

5 On January 7, 2011, Defendants filed both a reply to the United States' response in
6 opposition to their motions (Dkt. 151) and a supplemental memo to the motions for
7 acquittal or a new trial. (Dkt. 150). On January 14, 2011, the United States filed a
8 response in opposition to the Defendants' supplemental memo. Dkt. 153.

9 **II. FACTUAL BACKGROUND**

10 At trial, the United States established through uncontroverted evidence that
11 Defendants illegally entered Naval Base Kitsap-Bangor ("Bangor") and destroyed
12 government property. On November 2, 2009, Defendants used bolt cutters to create a hole
13 in a chain-link fence that surrounds the Bangor's exterior perimeter, which they then
14 entered. After entering the base, Defendants walked to a secondary fence line that
15 surrounds the Main Limited Area of the Strategic Weapons Facility-Pacific (the "MLA").
16 The MLA is surrounded by two fences. A sign on the outer fence of the MLA warns that
17 lethal force may be used upon those who enter. Defendants, again using bolt cutters, cut
18 through the fences to enter the MLA. Once inside the MLA, Defendants engaged in some
19 form of demonstration. Ultimately, the five Defendants were apprehended and removed
20 from the site through the fence holes they created. For their actions, Defendants were
21 charged with the five counts discussed above.

22 On October 8, 2010, Defendants filed a motion to immediately dismiss the charges
23 filed against them. On October 29, 2010, they filed an expanded motion to dismiss. These
24 motions were based on Defendants' assertion that international law and the defense of
25 necessity applied in their case. In opposition to the motions, the United States filed a
26 motion in limine to preclude Defendants' reliance on international law or the necessity

1 defense. The Court concluded that these defenses were unavailable to Defendants in this
2 case and ordered that no such evidence or argument would be permitted at trial. Dkt. 77.

3 Defendants have filed the instant motions urging the Court to grant acquittal or a
4 new trial based on the following assignments of error: (1) the Court erred in defining the
5 term “malice” for purposes of a jury instruction; (2) the United States failed to prove a
6 threshold loss of \$1000; (3) the Court improperly prohibited the Defendants from
7 presenting evidence and argument related to international law and the necessity defenses;
8 (4) the Court improperly commented on Defendants’ decision not to testify; (5) the
9 United States erred in failing to locate and turn over *Jenks* material created by Lance
10 Corporal Glendenning and Steven DeCoy; and (6) that new evidence was contained in ten
11 Marine Command voluntary statements, which were not provided to Defendants until
12 after their trial ended.

13 III. DISCUSSION

14 A. Defining Malice

15 Defendants argue that the definition for “malice” that was provided to the jury
16 caused the instructions given at trial to be inadequate on all counts. However, malice only
17 attached to the elements of Count 4. *See* 18 U.S.C. § 1363 (maliciously destroying
18 property within the special territorial jurisdiction of the United States).

19 At trial, the Court determined that the statute had not been defined within the
20 statutory framework and that no case law had interpreted that term as it related to § 1363.
21 However, malice had been defined as used in a somewhat similar statute pertaining to
22 arson. Accordingly, the Court adopted a Black’s Law Dictionary definition for malice:
23 acting maliciously means acting “wrongfully and without legal justification or excuse.”

24 The record adequately addresses the Court’s decision on this issue. It also
25 establishes that both parties’ suggestions were considered and that Defendants’ proposed
26 definition was made without support and did not comport with the term malice as it was
27 intended to be interpreted within the context of § 1363.

1 Therefore, the Court denies Defendants' motion on this issue.

2 **B. Proof of Threshold Amount, \$1000**

3 Defendants argue that the United States failed to prove the threshold loss of \$1,000
4 as required by Counts 4 and 5. However, the \$1,000 threshold only applies to Count 5.

5 See 18 U.S.C. § 1361 (injuring property of the United States in excess of \$1,000).

6 The evidence admitted at trial provided an adequate basis for a reasonable jury to
7 conclude that Defendants did cause losses exceeding \$1,000. Indeed the United States
8 produced ample evidence in the form of witness testimony from which a jury could
9 conclude that the damage caused by Defendants far exceeded \$1,000. Although the
10 United States did not present much in the way of documentary evidence to support the
11 damages claim, no authority requires such to be provided as evidence at trial. Defendants
12 had the opportunity to create doubt by highlighting this lack of documentary evidence,
13 and in light of all the testimonial evidence a jury was entitled to make a credibility
14 determination of the evidence on damages. However, the jury, considering the evidence at
15 trial and determining the witnesses' credibility, found Defendants guilty as charged.

16 The Court concludes that the relevant evidence in the record sufficiently supported
17 the jury's verdict of guilty on this count as to all Defendants. Therefore, the Court denies
18 Defendants' motions on this issue.

19 **C. International Law & Necessity Defenses**

20 Defendants move for acquittal or new trial on the basis that the Court erred in not
21 permitting evidence or argument at trial about international law or the necessity defense.
22 The Court's analysis of this issue is fully set out in its order denying Defendants' motion
23 to dismiss and their expanded motion to dismiss and granting the United States' motion in
24 limine on this issue. See Dkt. 77.

25 In short, based on well-settled case law the Court concluded that such argument
26 and evidence was not available to Defendants for purposes of establishing a defense to the
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1 counts charged in this case. Therefore, the Court denies Defendants' motions on this
2 issue.

3 **D. Comment on Right to Testify**

4 Defendants argue that the Court improperly commented on their right to testify. In
5 opposition, the United States argues that the comment was indirect, cured by instruction,
6 and, if nothing else, harmless error. The Court agrees.

7 The record relevant to this issue pertains to a comment made by the Court during
8 Defendant Bichsel's examination of a witness. The pertinent parts are as follows:

9 Q. I was just wondering why, when you had all the other things that you
10 showed, you had pictures, why you didn't take that along when you
were showing us the exhibit. Why was that, that you didn't show it?

11 A. They weren't evidence of -- all the things here were
evidence of a crime, and this was not.

12 Q. That's not evidence of a crime. Why isn't it evidence of
13 a crime?

14 A. It's not a tool or a record or indicia of a crime.

15 Q. So why, I mean, if all of that paraphernalia there is considered
16 evidence of a crime and it's together with it, why wouldn't it be
evidence of a crime?

17 A. It was along for the ride.

18 Q. What does that mean?

19 A. It was there, but it doesn't show evidence of a crime.

20 Q. Oh. I think one of the things, that it goes to the state of mind or intent
of being there, you know, of the nonviolence that we hope to convey.

21 THE COURT: Father Bichsel, is that a question?

22 FATHER BICHSEL: It's a statement, Your Honor.

23 THE COURT: At present this witness is testifying, and you will
24 have an opportunity to testify, so --

25 FATHER BICHSEL: Okay.

26 THE COURT: If you can put that in the form of a question, that
27 will be fine.
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1 THE COURT: ... The other thing is that I, in response to Mr.
2 Bichsel's providing, in effect, testimony, said that
3 he would have an opportunity to testify. Of course,
4 it has appeared to the Court that the defendants
5 intend to testify. I can certainly make an instruction
6 to the jury concerning your fifth amendment right
7 and indicate that if you choose not to testify, that
8 cannot in any way be used against you. It would be
9 your choice as to whether or not you want the Court
10 to draw attention to that. And you can consult with
11 counsel on that

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13 THE COURT: Please be seated. First, is there any desire for an
14 instruction concerning Father Bichsel's fifth
15 amendment rights? We're missing some folks.

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17 THE COURT: All right. Now, the question I'm raising is, Father
18 Bichsel, do you wish to have a curative instruction,
19 that is an instruction that indicates that you have a
20 fifth amendment right not to testify, and if you have
21 made that choice, it cannot be in any way taken,
22 used against you?

23 FATHER BICHSEL: Well, Your Honor, you know, I'm not sure that a
24 curative instruction or curative, that that will
25 actually solve much, you know. I think probably at
26 this point I might ask for a mistrial.

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28 THE COURT: All right. Well, the motion [for mistrial] is denied
1 as to all five defendants. I would point out that two
2 of the defendants indicated that they were going to
3 offer evidence. But in any case, the question
4 remains, is an instruction requested at this time or
5 not?

6 FATHER BICHSEL: Yes, Your Honor.

7 THE COURT: All right. The Court proposes to say that the Court
8 indicated earlier that Father Bichsel could testify.
9 It's important to understand that a defendant in a
10 criminal case has a constitutional right to not
11 testify. You may not draw any inference of any
12 kind from the fact that the defendant did not testify.
13 Are you then requesting that?

14 FATHER BICHSEL: Yes.

15 THE COURT: And the other defendants?

16 FATHER KELLY: That's fine. Thank you.

Commenting on defendant's right to testify, whether by prosecutor, court, or co-defendant, is improper, but it is grounds for reversal only if it appears that comment may have affected the verdict. *U.S. v. Patterson*, 819 F.2d 1495, 1506 (9th Cir. 1987) (internal citations omitted). Also, instructions from a judge admonishing the jurors to disregard any comment is presumed to cure any error. *See id.* Courts have long recognized that:

few, if any judges can altogether avoid words or actions, inadvertent or otherwise, which seems inappropriate when later examined in the calm cloisters of the appellate court. But unless such misadventures so persistently pervade the trial or, considered individually or together, are of such magnitude that a courtroom climate unfair to the defendant is discernible from the cold record, the defendant is not sufficiently aggrieved to warrant a new trial.

Smith v. United States, 305 F.2d. 197, 205 (9th Cir. 1962).

Here, the Court recognized the comment, addressed the issue and, with Defendants' approval, gave the jury a curative instruction regarding the comment. Additionally, prior to jury deliberations, the Court provided the jury with instruction regarding Defendants' right not to testify (Dkt. 119, Jury Instruction 3) and reiterated to the jurors that "the evidence you are to consider in deciding what the facts are consists of: (1) the sworn testimony of any witness; (2) the exhibits received in evidence; and (3) any facts to which the parties have agreed." Dkt. 119. (Jury Instruction 5). The Court also specified that "any testimony that I have excluded, stricken, or instructed you to disregard is not evidence." Dkt. 119 (Jury Instruction 6).

Based on the foregoing, the Court concludes that any improper comment was either cured by instruction or harmless given the overwhelming weight of the evidence that supported the jury's conviction of Defendants.

E. *Jenks Act*

Defendants argue that the United States violated the *Jencks Act*. The Act provides as follows:

After a witness called by the United States has testified on direct examination, the court shall, on motion of the defendant, order the United States to produce any statement (as hereinafter defined) of the witness in the

1 possession of the United States which relates to the subject matter as to
2 which the witness has testified

3 18 U.S.C. § 3500(b). Disclosure under the *Jencks Act* is only required for impeachment
4 purposes. *United States v. Polizzi*, 500 F.2d. 856, 893 (9th Cir. 1974). And, a prosecutor
5 is required to disclose only those statements which are in the possession of the United
6 States. *United States v. Durham*, 941 F.2d 858, 861 (9th Cir. 1991) (*internal citations
omitted*). A statement is in the possession of the United States when it is in the possession
7 of the prosecutor. *Id.* Failure to comply with the *Jencks Act* may result in striking the
8 testimony or calling a mistrial. *Id.*; 18 U.S.C. §3500(d). However, if a failure to disclose
9 is not prejudicial and if it is not a willful avoidance and egregious dereliction of the
10 prosecutor's statutory obligation, then a court need not invoke the drastic remedies of
11 striking testimony or calling a mistrial. *United States v. Dupuy*, 760 F.2d 1492, 1497 (9th
12 Cir. 1985).

13 In the present matter, the United States supplied, in advance of trial, the Navy's
14 litigation and investigation reports. Included therein were the summaries of witnesses,
15 such as Lance Corporal Glendenning ("Glendenning") and Steven DeCoy ("DeCoy").
16 The United States, however, did not provide a statement made by Glendenning to his
17 Marine Command. This document was not in the litigation and investigation reports and it
18 was not located by the Marines nor delivered to Defendants until after trial. Additionally,
19 Decoy created a statement, which was likely destroyed before the Grand Jury Indictment
20 was issued in this case. DeCoy's statement was never recovered.

21 At trial, the Court struck DeCoy's testimony and permitted Glendenning to be
22 recalled to explain the missing record. After trial, the United States received a copy of
23 Glendenning's one-page voluntary statement regarding the incident involved in this case.
24 Dkt. 149, Attachment A. The Court has reviewed this statement and concludes that it does
25 not vary in any material respect from the testimony given by Glendenning at trial.

1 Based on the foregoing, the Court concludes that Defendants were not prejudiced
2 by not receiving Glendenning's statement prior to trial. *See United States v. Gonzalez*,
3 110 F.3d 936, 943 (2nd Cir. 1997) (no prejudice where testimony is materially consistent
4 with trial testimony). Defendants were also not prejudiced by DeCoy's missing statement
5 because his testimony was stricken. *See 18 U.S.C. § 3500(d); Fed R. Crim. P. 26(e)(2)*.
6 Even if there was some error attributable to this issue, the error is harmless in light of the
7 minimal testimony at issue and the overwhelming untainted inculpatory evidence
8 produced at trial that could have supported the jury's verdict of guilty.

9 **F. Marine Command Voluntary Statements**

10 In Defendants' supplemental motion for acquittal or a new trial, they allege that
11 the United States failed to turn over exculpatory evidence in violation of the *Brady*
12 doctrine. *See Dkt. 150* (citing *Brady v. Maryland*, 373 U.S. 83, 87 (1963) (holding that
13 the prosecution violates a defendant's due process rights if it fails to turn over evidence
14 that is "material either to guilt or to punishment")). Specifically, Defendants refer to ten
15 reports that were uncovered after the trial ended and thereafter disclosed by the United
16 States to Defendants.

17 To prevail on a *Brady* claim, Defendants must establish the following: (1) the
18 evidence at issue is favorable, either because it is exculpatory or because it is impeaching;
19 (2) such evidence was suppressed by the state, either willfully or inadvertently; and (3)
20 prejudice resulted. *Strickler v. Greene*, 527 U.S. 263, 281-82 (1999). The *Brady* doctrine
21 is not violated when a defendant possessed the information that he claims was withheld.
22 *See Rhoades v. Henry*, 596 F.3d 1170, 1181 (9th Cir. 2010) (citing *Raley v. Ylst*, 470 F.3d
23 792, 804 (9th Cir. 2006) (holding that when a defendant is aware of the essential facts
24 enabling him to take advantage of any exculpatory evidence, the United States does not
25 commit a *Brady* violation by not bringing the evidence to the attention of the defense.))

26 Here the United States did not commit a *Brady* violation. First, the evidence is not
27 exculpatory; rather it proves the crimes charged. The Defendants' peacefulness was never
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1 disputed, nor was it relevant to the determination of this case. Second, these ten Marine
2 Command reports do not impeach any of the government witnesses. Third, the United
3 States did not suppress the evidence; it did not have these specific documents but it did
4 provide the same evidence in a different format, namely the Navy's investigative and
5 litigation reports.

6 Based on the foregoing, the Court concludes Defendants have not set out a
7 meritorious claim of a *Brady* violation.

8 **G. Additional Issues**

9 In their supplemental motion (Dkt. 150), Defendants argue error on the part of the
10 Court for failing to take judicial notice of the existence of nuclear weapons at the Bangor
11 base. Dkt. 150 ¶ 2. Defendants further argue that the United States should have known
12 that the weapons alleged to be at Bangor were in direct violation of the statutes on war
13 crimes, a fact that both the United States and the Court should have been aware.

14 However, these arguments are unavailing. None of this information, true or not, is
15 relevant to the determination of whether Defendants committed the crimes as charged.
16 Therefore, the Court denies Defendants' motions on these issues.

17 **H. Conclusion**

18 Defendants have failed to establish any basis on which the Court could order
19 acquittal or a new trial in this case.

20 **IV. ORDER**

21 Therefore, it is hereby **ORDERED** that the Defendants' motions for acquittal or a
22 new trial (Dkts. 138, 139, 150) are **DENIED** for the reasons discussed herein.

23 DATED this 10th day of February, 2011.

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BENJAMIN H. SETTLE
United States District Judge